REGISTERED No. L—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,181.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
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Less, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,201 Tons, 200 H.P. Commander C. Dodd, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 1st May 1875, at 4 P.M.

	May 1875.		May 1875.
Leaves Bombay	1	Leave Nowgapatam	12
„ Carwar	3	„ Pondicherry	14
„ Mangalore	4	„ Negapatam	16
„ Cannanore	5	„ Masulipatam	17
„ Tellicherry	5	„ Coconada	18
„ Calicut	6	„ Viragapatam	19
„ Beypore	6	„ Bimlipatam	19
„ Cochin	7	„ Coopergolah	21
„ Alleppy	7	„ False Point	21
„ Tuticorin	9	Arrives CALCUTTA	23
„ Colombo	10		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Penang, Singapore and Malacca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busscrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Mallos, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

	April 1875.		May 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSHIRE	19
„ Kurrachee	May. 4	„ Mahomerah	19
„ Gwadur	6	„ Fao	19
„ Jask	8	„ Bushire	20
„ Bunder Abbas	9	„ Linga	21
„ Linga	11	„ Bunder Abbas	23
„ Bushire	13	„ Muscat	25
„ Fao	15		June.
„ Mahomerah	15	„ Kurrachee	1
Arrive at BUSRAH	16	Arrive BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from Bagdad during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 12 noon.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Mallos, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th April, 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY at 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their s.s. BUSHIRE, 79 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on THURSDAY, the 29th April 1875, at 4 P.M., she will call at

Bhurnee.	Dewghur.	
Boria.	Malwan.	
Ratnagherry.	Vingurla.	
Jaytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and	
Vizidrog.	Carwar.	

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 5TH MAY, 1875.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their New Steamer CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander A. Irvine, from Bombay as above. For freight or Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

Bombay, 13th April 1875.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 4th May at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Bhurnee.	Vingurla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jaitapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 16, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without spirits.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.
"SATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875

ANCHOR LINE.

THE CALEDONIA, S.S., 2125 Tons, 424 H.P., nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL positively on the 5th May, and will be followed by the—

MACEDONIA	2273 Tons,	486 H.P., nom. about	25th May.
TYNDARIA,	2167 „	424 „ „	5th June.
EUROPA,	2477 „	424 „ „	25th „

and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th April 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	May.	
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1491	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fenniman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.
			June.	
GWALIOR	N. W. Hascwood	2725	450	4th—Southampton.
BOKHARA	W. D Anderson	29 2	450	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gellion	2725	450	18th—Southampton.
KA HGAR	G. J. Babot	2979	450	25th—Suez, &c.
			July.	
HINDOSTAN	N. Rockell	3113	6 0	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and attended previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th April 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 3rd May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,421 tons, and 370 H.P.) Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not handed in to the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th April 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE THE MAY POSITIVELY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO,"

S. H. BUTLER, Commander, 3,300 tons, 450 H. P., will expressly for the Indian trade, with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for 95 first-class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has a good Milch Cow on board.

The "NAVARINO" made the passage out in 27 days, including all stoppages.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Steerage.
To Liverpool	Rs. 350	Rs. 200	Rs. 200
To Suez	350	200	..
To Malta	400	250	..

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, Twist, &c., viz.:

2 Bale Turkey Red Yarn, No. 30.
5 Bale assorted Shirtings.
3 Cases Turkey Chintz.
2 Bales Handkerchiefs.
1 Trichord Cottage Piano.
About 1,200 Feet Strapping, 2½ feet.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th April 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Room, Meadow Street, No. 4:—

10 Bales Fine Canvas.
5 Ditto Black Army Cloth.
3 Cases Assorted Chimneys.
4 ditto Decanters. ups and Saucers, Flower Pots, &c.
2 ditto Assorted Tumblers.
2 ditto Scissors
5 ditto Transparent Soap.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bomb y, 28th April 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c. at Parell Tank Road near the Police Chowkey, Chinchpoogly.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to commit to Public Auction, at the above mentioned place the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of C. Graves, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner and tea services, plat dessert sets, bookcase dining tables, ice pitcher, rock, pickle and egg frames, waiters, bread basket, tea urn, tea, biscuit box, toast rack, table cutlery, chandeliers, spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved black wood furniture, such as square dining tables, sideboard, tables washing and solar hanging lamps, circular and pier tables, easy and drawing room chairs, excellent English mahogany wash tubs, flower vases, table ornaments, timepiece, axminster, Brussels carpet, handsome oil paintings, and chromo lithograph four-post bedstead, camp cot, dressing and washing tables dressing glass, cloths and gown pegs, wardrobe, bowl basin, an American cooking stove, and sundry domestic articles, copper cooking utensils, wearing apparel, books, &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture Plates, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first class grand Square Piano, by Collard and Collard, an excellent order, with a pair of strings, a First class Open Carriage, a strong Buggy, Handsome Horses, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 P.M. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to commit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c. the property of W. Adams, Esq., the same comprises rich cut hollow ice glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, as such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitchers, set of spoons and forks, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood French polished furniture, such as a set of dining tables in 4 pieces, round do. for 8 persons, sideboard, dining room chairs, dumbwaiter, screens, teapoys, Horned hatstan, a first class full size slate Billiard table by "John Bennett & Co.," a Bronze & light gas Billiard lamp by "Burroughes and Watts." Handsome French polished circular and pier tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottoman, whatnots chiffonier with plate glass doors, a first class Mahogany sympathetic, grand Piano by "Kirkman and Co.," in excellent order, nearly new, first rate chromo lithographs, Charpoys, reclining sofas French polished dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses clothes and gun presses, wardrobes, light bedroom chairs dispense articles cooking utensils &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of the remaining valuable Stock in trade, consisting of elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, Spin embed Pier Glasses with gilt Console Table, Tucker's handsome plated 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 Light Arga d Lamps, Chandeliers, wall Girandoles, first-rate iron Safes, Elkington's and others best plated ware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Fancy Goods, rich Velvet pile and Brussels Carpets, medium size Slate Billiard Tables, Rifles, Revolvers, first-class Carriages, a lot of English single and double Harness, &c., at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, without reserve, the whole of the Valuable Stock in trade, &c., being in going to Mr. Pomjee Purpia selling off on account of lease of the premises being about to expire.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a Mahogany grand square piano by "C. H. Schroder" a handsome English-built Brougham by "Lauri and Marner," a strong grey Brougham, horse, plants, &c., at Kumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12 h proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of O Nesse, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th Proximo at 3 P.M. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sub it to Public Auction, in the Godown of Messrs. Framjee Sands, &c., Nesbit Lane, Fort, the following piece goods:—

Turkey Red Cambrics 44 inches 24 yards.	
Do. do. Turkey do.	24 inches 28 yards.
Do. do. Printed Jaconnets 40 inches 20 yards.	
Imp rial Red Twist No. 20.	
Do. do.	„ 30.
Yellow Twist do.	„ 30.

AUCTION SALE of Serviceable Surgical Instruments.

On FRIDAY, the 30th proximo, at 2 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, the property of Government.

62 Cases of servi cable surgical instruments.

The above cases will be on view from Saturday the 15th proximo,

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms. A large quantity of Grey and Coloured piece goods, &c.

2 Bales Turkish Towels.
1 Case Alpaca.
1 Do. Lavender.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th April 1875.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN,

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

FIRST GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT FOR FAMILIES ONLY.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH APRIL 1875.

GIVEN AWAY EVERY EVENING.

50 BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE "GHOST."

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

REDUCED PRICES.

OPEN THIS, AND EVERY EVENING.

ADMISSION.

Rs. 2, 1st; and Eight annas.
Children Half Price to all parts.
A few Front Seats reserved at SOUNDY'S.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. PALES-TINE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 27th April 1875.

THE PROPRIETOR of the CLARENDON HOTEL has been informed that many visitors to his Hotel have POSTPONED GOING TO MATHERAN on the wrong information that his Hotel and other Bungalows adjoining have been burnt by the late fire, only a few down and an outhouse were destroyed. He begs to assure the ladies and gentlemen that the Hotel and other Bungalows are intact and the visitors will meet with every comfort and convenience they have left to enjoyed.

P. P. DESOUZA, Proprietor.

Matheran, 27th April 1875.

IN the DISTRICT COURT of TANNA.

In the matter of the Estate of the late F. J. POTTER.

By order of the District Judge of Tanna, the Nazir of the said Court, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 1st day of May 1875, at 3 P.M., at the Bungalow near the Roman Catholic Church at Sandora, lately occupied by the deceased, a splendid chamber organ (with music) built expressly to order enclosed in a case of polished pine, speaking front, 12 feet high 9 feet wide and 6 feet deep, contains two complete rows of keys, a Mahogany slate-billiard table, a handsome English iron painted four poster bedstead, a splendid Almirah with plate glass doors, a handsome English Mahogany dining table, a Rocker &c., the property of the said F. J. Potter, deceased

RAMJI GUNGAJI,
Nazir, District Court, Tanna.

Tanna, 27th April 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY NOTICE.

LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN HYDERABAD AND SECUNDERABAD DISCONTINUED.

On and after SATURDAY next, the 1st May 1875, the two Local Trains at present running daily between Hyderabad and Secunderabad will, under orders from Government, be discontinued.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay 27th April 1875.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at the Port Trust Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 P.M. of WEDNESDAY 5th May next for the supply of 300 tons best W of Hartlepool Steam Coal to be delivered on or before the 15th day of May 1875 at Mole Bunder on the Elphinstone Estate. A sample will be required before accepting a tender.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any tender.

By order of the Trustees,

HENRY MORLAND,
Acting Secretary.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 27th April 1875.

GENTLEMEN'S COLLARS AND SCARVES.

COLLARS.

THE "TIMES," a stand-up Collar, with turn-down corners. Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

THE "HASTINGS," a high stand-up Collar, higher at ends. Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

THE "BARONET," a low stand-up Collar, same height all round. Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

THE "SURPRISE" a low stand up Collar, open wide in front Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

THE "ELITE," a low stand-up Collar, meets close in front. Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

THE "IMPROVED CAMBRIDGE," a turned down Collar, with large corners. Rs. 6-8 per dozen

THE "CONSUL," a stand-up Collar, medium height. Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

THE "GRANVILLE," a very high stand-up Collar. Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

THE "MARQUIS," a stand-up Collar, with turned down corners, open wide in front. Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

THE "KIMBERLY," same as the Marquis. Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

THE "PORTLAND," a stand-up Collar, with turned down corners. Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

THE "IMPROVED DUX," similar to last, but meeting closer. Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

THE "ECHO," similar to the Shakespeare, wide in front. Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

THE "WEST-END," turne down all round, meets close in front. Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

THE "CABINET," extra quality, a very large turned down Collar, like the Shakespeare. Rs. 7-8 per do zen.

THE "CHEVALIER," very similar to the last. Rs. 7 8 per dozen.

THE "CRITERION," resembles the above. Rs. 7-8 per dozen.

THE "SENATOR," a fine large turned down Collar, with large corners. Rs. 7-8 per dozen.

THE "CANTERBURY," a stand-up Collar, without band. Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

THE "SHAKESPEARE," the usual turned down all round, with long pointed fronts. Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

THE "DERBY," a medium high Collar, with turned down corners. Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

SCARVES.

BOND STREET SCARF, Black Corded Silk. Rs. 4 and Rs. 4-8.

BOND STREET SCARF, in all colors, Silk or Satin. Rs 4 and Rs. 4-8.

BLACK BOWS, CORDED SILK, a large variety of Shapes. Rs. 3.

SAILOR KNOT SCARVES, Blue and White Spot Silk, with spring fasteners. Rs. 2.

SAILOR KNOT SCARVES, Black and White Spot Silk, with spring fasteners. Rs. 2.

SAILOR KNOT SCARVES, Stripped Silk, in all colors, with spring fasteners Rs. 3.

SAILOR KNOT SCARVES, Satin Spots and Stripes, in all colors, with spring fasteners. Rs. 3.

SAILOR KNOT SCARVES, Black Corded Silk, with spring fasteners Rs 3.

SAILOR KNOT SCARVES, Black Satin, with spring fasteners. Rs. 3.

SAILOR KNOT SCARVES, Satin, Plain colors, with spring fasteners. From Rs 2 to Rs. 3.

WINDSOR TIES, in all colors, for Sailor Knot or Bow. From Rs 2 to Rs. 3.

WINDSOR TIES, Black Corded Silk or Satin, for Sailor Knot or Bow. Rs. 3.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND.

AN IRON LIFE BOAT, near and outside the Outer Light ship, the owner can have the same by paying all expenses. Apply to the undersigned.

J. W. CORKE.
1st Assistant Master Attendant.

Bombay, 27th April 1875.

MARINE STOREKEEPER'S NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 12th May 1875, and be opened there, in presence of parties attending, for the supply by contract of Kurpee Canvas specified in the schedule for 10 months from 1st June 1875 to 31st March 1876.

Forms of Tender will be supplied by the undersigned, and none other will be received.

Tenders to be superscribed, Tender for the supply of Kurpee Canvas.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender, before being opened, must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

The Canvas will be received according to Government sample, and any further information required can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

G. O. B CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay 27th April 1875.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

Is pre-eminently an *honest* Wine.

Quarts ..... Rs. 10 | Pints ..... Rs 5 8

D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following have been employed very successfully for many years in this Presidency, and are recommended at the present juncture:—

D. S. Kemp and Co.'s Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture per bottle	Rs. 1	0
Dr. Leith's Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture with Opium	„ 1	4
Do. ditto do. without	„ 1	0
Cholera Pills, as supplied by Government, per phial	„ 1	0
Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, per phial 12 as., Rs. 1-8 and	„	3 0
Dr. Rubin's Concentrated Solution of Camphor, per phial	„ 1	0

The usual wholesale discount is allowed on quantities.

DISINFECTANTS.

Carbolic Disinfecting Powder per tin	Rs. 0	10
Do. ditto per case	„ 7	0
Do. ditto per cask	„ 26	0
Carbolic Acid for disinfecting per gallon	Rs. 1	4 and 2 8
Condy's Disinfecting Fluid ditto	„ 7	0
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid per quart	„ 2	0
Chlor lum Liquid ditto	„ 2	0

Wholesale discount on quantities.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MIX YOUR OWN CLARET CUP.

Save your Wine, avoid the deglutition of crude spices, and promote your health by using

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

It produces a Claret Cup which touches perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior. Gourmets will find it a valuable acquisition.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN OVERSEER for the Kolaba Lunatic Asylum. Salary Rs 60 with house and Rations. Apply with testimonials to the Superintendent.

WANTED, a good COOK, only really good cook need apply at the office of this paper.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of CAST IRON RAILWAY CHAIRS suitable to 65lbs. Steel RAILS.

Delivery to be at any Station on the Railway.

Offers for quantities from 100 tons will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 as a guarantee of good faith.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 7th April 875

NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE.—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above named Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoogree, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 3 P.M. for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 17th day of April, 1875.

"That the 105th Clause of the Articles of Association be amended as follows, that is to say, by striking out from the 2nd line of the said Clause the word "six" after the words "period of," and inserting in its place the word "fifteen," and by striking out in the 4th line thereof, the figures "1879," after the words "day of December," and inserting in their place the figures "1883," and adding after the words, Office rent only" in the 5th line thereof the words "and commission at the rate of one per cent. on the net profits earned by the said Company." Also by striking out in the 11th line of the said Clause the word "Six" after the words "period of," and inserting in its place the word fifteen.

2. To pass a Special Resolution as follows:—"That Messrs. Shamjee Jadowjee and Soonderjee Jaitha, two of the Members of the Firm of Messrs. Vunmaleedas Jugjee vun Shamjee & Co., Agents to the Company, shall be Directors of the Co pany so long as they shall respectively be Members of that Firm and that Firm shall be Agents of the Company, and the said Shamjee Jadowjee and Soonderjee Jaitha shall not be required to retire by rotation.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 19th April 1875.

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

PRINTING—DEMY—ROYAL, SUPER ROYAL—AND FOOLSCAP PAPER of various Qualities and Weights. Apply to

BHICOO SAZBA & Co.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DALZELL'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,

5, HORNBY ROW.

(NEXT TO PARSEE TEMPLE),

FORT, BOMBAY.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co. Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Standard Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

and only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,

By "VAUGHAN-JONES," the finest Cordial and Stomachtonic.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.

No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5 Water Lane, London.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, AS SUPPLIED TO

THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints.—See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

AGENTS.—MESSRS. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED,

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

LADIES.

KID GLOVES, ONE BUTTON	Rs.	2	0 Nett.
KID GLOVES, TWO BUTTONS	„	2	8 „
KID GLOVES, THREE BUTTONS	„	3	4 „
KID GLOVES, FOUR BUTTONS	„	3	8 „
DOGSKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES	„	2	12 „
DOE GAUNTLET GLOVES	„	2	12 „
LISLE GAUNTLET GLOVES	„	1	8 „

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS

of the best London Manufacture.

	Inches.	Cash.	Credit.
GENTS OVERLAND TRUNKS—Japanned Canvas, Iron Ribs, fitted with strong Brass Locks, The Correct Height	27 / 30 / 33	22 0 / 24 0 / 27 0	25 0 / 27 0 / 31 0
Extra Quality—Best Japanned Canvas, edges Leather Bound, fitted with Strap Slides, and strong Brass Tumbler Lock. A most durable article	27 / 30 / 33 / 36	25 0 / 27 0 / 30 0 / 33 0	28 0 / 30 0 / 34 0 / 37 0
Stout Dull Canvas—Fitted with strong Iron Ribs, Strap Slides, and Brass Tumbler Lock, Edges Bound with Calf Leather, and Iron Tank made	27 / 30 / 33 / 36	30 0 / 33 0 / 43 0 / 39 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 27TH APRIL, 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed extremely dull, sales 10,000 bales, and although prices on the spot were unchanged arrivals were lower to do business. To-day, according to Reuter's telegram, the Liverpool Cotton market opened dull, with probable sales 80,00 bales and actual imports 13,000 bales.

The American figures now stand as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Three day's receipts.....	7,000	13,000	14,000
„ Exports to U. K....	20,000	17,000	27,000
Total receipts. since 1st Sept	3,287,000	3,551,000	3,223,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,567,000	1,548,000	1,478,000

In the London General Produce markets there was no change yesterday. Consols for account to-day are quoted 93 7-8. French Rentes 1872 at 103¼. Bar Silver has advanced to 57 3/8d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a somewhat unsettled feeling, the unfavourable character of the Bank of Bombay return having raised apprehensions of a further advance in the rate of discount. No change has been made, but rates nevertheless close with great firmness, Credits and Documents being quoted 1/32d. higher although Bank Paper is not obtainable on any better terms. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10¼d. .....per rupee
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 11/16d. „
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s. 10 21-32d.to11/16d „
Documents 3 months' sight...	1s. 10 23/32d. „

Rates on Calcutta are unaltered, and GOVERNMENT PAPER is quite nominal in value, no transactions of any importance having taken place for some days back.

SHARES are still very quiet. Bank of Bombays have given way a further ¼ per cent. Colaba Land have declined Rs. 5 and Mazagons Rs. 50 per share and Spinning Scrip is, if anything, a shade firmer. Bombay Burmah Trading Co's shares have recovered Rs. 40 per share of the late decline.

THE COTTON Market continues quiet with a fair but not a large business doing. Prices are unaltered but sellers continue more willing to do business at current figures. The receipts for the three days are 31,247 bales but a change of wind would bring in a large number of Dhollera boats.

FREIGHTS, if anything, are rather quieter to-day but rates are unchanged. By Steamer £1-10 is the current quotation. Wooden ships £1-15 and Iron vessels £2 to £2-5 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are in the same dull state. The demand is most limited, and to do any extent of business a reduction in price would have to be accepted.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomal value peh—	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	94
12,000	1,000	all	74p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	8p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	718½
5,250	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,791
20,000	25	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	30
40,000	2811	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	1	5 p.ct.	National Bank of Indi.	107
40,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

15[illegible]	5,000	2,250	100ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ...	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	650
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	400000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	10,000	11,000	200ps.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,300
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	605
155	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New) ..	565
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,325
100	500	all	50p.s.	Do New.....	350
1,4 0	250	all	50ps.	Broach Cotton Co	130
400	1,500	all	37½ps.	Carwar Company.....	190
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	130
500	1,000	all	175ps.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,700
500	100	all	Nil	D'ollera P. & G. Co.	200
500	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,100
150	2,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	2,900
200	2,000	15	ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	375
200	500	all	100 p.s	French Press Co	450
1150	...	1,400	100 ps.	Imperial Press Co.....	400
3125	400	320	60 ps.	Mofussil Press & G Co.	447
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co..L	1,500
120	...	1,500	500 ps.	Princess of Wales Press..	1,200
3 0	5	all	100 ps.	Sassoon Press Co.....	525
400	5	75	133 ps.	Scinde Press Co.....	405
100	1,000	750	...	Standard Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	800
150	250	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Col. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000		100ps.	Volkart's United Press Co.	100

Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-8-0	5 p.c.	G.I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	244
.....	£20	0 3 14	0	do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£7	65 7	5	do. Ditto	72
.....	£9	21 13	0	do. Ditto	32
.....	£10	1,000	5	do. B. B. & C. I. Railway C	1,103
.....	£10	1 10 15	5	do. New £10 Shares	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,250
7,500	150	all	...	Fenn Land & Pier Co. Ld	120
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	900
6,000	1,400	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,350
800	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,875
300	2,000	5 0	...	Bhownagree M. & P. C	1 700
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,090
24	150	150	10	Broach Mills	200
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	850
2,5 0	2,500	all	100 p.	Dharamsey Spinning	1,325
1,500	1,25	all	100 p.	Fleming S. & W. Co.	1,005
1,500	1,000	all	112 p.	Great Eastern	100 x d.
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,025
712	1,000	all	100 p.	Jessraj Balloo Mills ..	1,090
.....	600	...	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,125
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	950
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	950
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,140
1,050	1,000	all	200 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,135x d.
1,000	500	415	60	Oriental	710
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.	Sconderdas Spinning.....	1,100
500	1,000	250	31½ p.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,543
1,000	50	all	25 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
500	500	300	27p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	120
9,150	200	140	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	50	all	4 p. c	Mechanics' Build'g Co..	18
3,000	500	all	7 p. c	Treacher & Co	320
.....	250	all	40 ps	Virgas Patent Slip Co....	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation			
.....	98	19	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	...	...	...	Eas India Bank 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP MIC MAC, 1118 tons, Captain D. WILSON, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN 51 tons, Captain T. Jones, sailed yesterday for Cossi and Vingorla with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE SHIP GARTHEAD, 1165 tons, Captain G. Corkhill, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Liverpool (December 12th), with a cargo of coals.

THE S. S. TENEDOS, 952 tons, Captain H. Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday from West Hartlepool, via the Suez Canal with a cargo of sleepers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch Brown and Co.

THE SHIP PRINCE FREDRICK, 1490 tons, Captain G. Cleague, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 9,090 bales cotton, 2,598 cwts. galls, 532 cwts. hemp, 1,350 cwts. linseed, 484¼ cwts. niger seed, 240 cwts. horns, 160 cwts. bones and 46 cwts. coiryarn.

THE SHIP EDWARD KIDDER, 1014 tons, Captain E. R. Park, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Boston (December 9th), with a cargo of 300 oars 6 bundles and 12 No. ladder, 400 barrels flour, 200 kegs nails, 150 bales drills, 18,960 planks, 450 barrels rosin, 30 cases pain killer, 3 packages sample, and 11,517 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour on the 24 h instant from Coast and Cowpta (April 23d), with a general cargo and twelve second class and one hundred and fifty-six deck passengers She sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Harnee.—Revd. N. Pagani. For Goa.—Mr. J. N Fancemer. For different ports—Thirty deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From-
26	Pearl(s)	Doert	Compta, April 23,
	S Kidder	Park	Boston, Dec 9.
	Gatin-au	Corkhill	Liverpool. Dec 12.
27	Tenedos (s).....	Warris	W. Hartlepool, Mar 23.
	Palestine(s).....	Lewis	Liverpool, Mar 25.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Pehlwan (s).....	Jones	Coast & Vingorla.
	Pearl(s).....	Doert	Coast & Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

Ship Mic Mac, Wilson, to Rangoon.

Ship Prince Fredrick, Cleague, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday.—

Steamer Satara, to Coast and Calcutta.

Steamer Euphrates, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.

Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Compta.

Ship Sandringham, to Liverpool.

Ship Louisa Fletcher, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s, 5 packages glue, S S Narrelwalls.

Celia s, 100 bundles sheet iron, Teul Cassels & Co; 19 casks paints, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Rinaldo s, 2 punchions spirits, E M Setna.

Ganges s, 17 casks paints, Aldridge, Salmon & Co.; 100 casks beer Aiken Riche & Co.

Borrowdale s, 10 cases sulphuric acid, Eduljee Pallonjee; 286 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 150 casks beer, M and E Bejunjee; 200 bundles hoop iron, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 50 drums printing ink, C Macdonald & Co.

Navarino s, 18 casks empty phials, Shaik Ahmed Noordin; 40 cases brandy, Wm. Watson & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 50 cases champagne and 150 cases brandy, Sorabjee Merwanjee & Co; 115 cases brandy, Ewart Latham & Co; 50 cases brandy, Bezunjee Eduljee Mistry; 301 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspandiarjee; 45 cases champagne and 51 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 107 cases brandy, Pochajee Framjee & Co; 20 boxes brandy, 333 boxes claret and 100 boxes prunes, Nowrojee Ardaseerjee and Sons; 20 cases moselle, Ardaseer Jemsetjee; 75 cases claret, Bolton & Co; 100 cases claret, Aruchjee Dajeebhoy.

Assyria s, 107 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 260 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

The following cases were passed from the Custom House by Messrs Carter, Paterson and Co from 21st to 26th April 197

21st April— 10 cases Claret, ex Steamer Canada,
„ 50 „ Claret, „ Lome.
„ 2 Qr casks Sherry, ex Rinaldo.
„ 6 cases Brandy „
22nd April— 52 „ Sherry, ex Jessemere, Strath clyde.
26th April—120 casks of Ale „ Borrowdale.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Bean Uamba, 1,000 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 400 cwts linseed, Kalli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

Staffa, 1,000 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

Eskrickdale, 500 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 1 bale cotton, G eaves Cotton & Co

Tagus s, 68 bales wool, M Jaitha and Co; 50 bales cotton, H Jeens; 3,000 cwts linseed and 500 bales cotton, N S onderjee; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 75 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 90 bales cotton, E Custocorchum; 117 cwts mustereed, D Doses; 50 bales wool, T Call anjee; 10,4 cwts rape seed, B Ambaidass; 21 bales cotton, A Hatheeram; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 480 cwts linseed, Mackinlay Simpson & Co.

Charlotte Crow s, 1 bale cotton, J C Buckley & Co.

Bargany, 735 cwts my-abollams, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

City of Rochester, 1,000 bales cotton, Ed Sassoon & Co.

Benalda s, 250 cwts myrabolams, P Vusta; 25 bales wool, L Govindjee; 1 bale cotton, J C Bushby & Co.

Benton, 100 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.

Historian s, 1,400 cwts hemp, N Soonderjee; 50 bales wool, J Yuria; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 385 cwts hemp, D Jeewaj; 30 bales wool, Bhicoo Girdhur; 38 bales wool, J Premjee; 45 bales wool, C Chuttorbhoy.

Caledonia s, 309 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co; 168 bales cotton, The I. A & A Co; 38 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.

King Arthur s, 58 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 1,600 cwts wheat, H. A. H Essex; 300 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 5'0 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.

Navaino s, 151 bales wool, N Khuttow; 3,750 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott & Co.

Timor s, 2 001 cwts linseed and 174 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 700 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

Wimbledon s, 183 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 800 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham & Co.

Lady Lycett s, 1,500 cwts linseed, S Tyebjee & Co.

Langdown s, 500 bales cott n, Killick Nixon & Co.

Bianca, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Canara s, 3,003 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon & Co; 25 bales skins, Y A S M Saheb & Co; 140 cwts groundnuts, Jeithabai; 90 cwts galls, M Gangjee; 54 cases M of P Shells, C N Gomes & Co. Ganges s, 1,499 cwts linseed, Kalli Brothers; 200 cwts horns, H Noormamed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Excelsior s, 18,9'0 cwts gingellyseed, Kalli Brothers; 3,992 cwts & 96 lbs gingellyseed, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollux s, 300 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 800 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 68 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

Avoca s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 50 bales cotton, Leone Jahier & Co; 590 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 350 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Pollux s, 50 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 100 bales cotton, Vinay & Co; 350 bales cotton, H Clasen & Co; 160 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

Avoca s, 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Avoca s, 5 bundles tobacco, P & O Co.

Linda s, 60 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR BARMENHAVEN,

Richard Rylands, 209 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s, 160 ba'es cotton, N Manuckjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1216 Arderslea, Davis—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1543 Ganges (s), Walsh—M. Nusserwanjee.
1164 War Spirit, Duncan—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LONDON OR HULL.

702 C. W. Anderson (s), Clark—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

970 Bargany, Gent—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1231 City of Richmond, Starkie, N. Manockjee & Co.
1178 Beaun Uamba, McBean—Ewart, Latham & Co.
962 Benton, Elliott—Wallace & Co.
1387 Bianca, Stannus—F. Muir & Co.
1097 Brier Athol, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co.
1194 Centurion, Widdicombe—Gaddum & Co.
1057 Charlotte Crcom, Auld—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1167 Dreadnought, Fry—M. Nusserwanjee.
1015 Ellen Bates, Watson—Edward Bates & Co.
1268 Herickdale, McNab—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1432 Grampian, Copeland—Lawrence & Co.
1710 Khersonese, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1820 Louisa Fletcher, Paterson—M. Nusserwanjee.
1283 Mary Stenhouse, Hodgeock—Edward Bates and Co.
1319 Melmerby, McKay—N. Manockjee.
1490 Prince Frederick, Cleugue—W. Nicol & Co.
1167 Sandringham, Boyd—W. Nicol & Co.
923 Staffa, Cringle—Nesserwanjee Manockjee.
1370 Stowell Brown, Anderson—Lawrence & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

957 Wimbledon (s), Watson—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR ADEN, LONDON AND ZANZIBAR.

1229 Canara (s), Irvin—B. I. S. N. Co.

CANAL.

991 Borrowdale, Davis—Aldridge Salmon & Co.
1595 Caledonia (s), Sidey—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1262 Historian (s), Harrison—Wallace & Co.
1047 King Arthur (s), Johnstone—W. Nicol & Co.
1567 Lady Lycett (s), Garrett—N. Manockjee & Co.
1159 Lungshaw (s), Bain—Finlay, Muir & Co.
2175 Navarino (s), Butlers—W. Nicol & Co.
1283 Rinaldo, Newman—W. Nicol & Co.
1343 Tagus (s), Brooke—M. Nesserwanjee.
1441 Timor (s), Brown—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1278 Celestial Empire, Key—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
914 Emmanuel, Cumeo—C. Grondona.
1518 Irwell—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
914 Octavia, Tweats—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
1330 Takor, Taylor—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle, Boosey—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE &c.

1067 Avoca, Torback—P. ann O. Company Mails 3rd May.

FOR PORT SAID.

902 Excelsior (s), Jons—W. Nicol & Co.
863 Linda (s), Balls—The Captain

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

738 Emilio-Barabino, Thompson—The Captain.
693 Winona, Gordon—Knoop & Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

763 Arabia (s) Rollo—Rubattino & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

649 Enigma, Turner—Lawrence & Co

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

1390 Richard Ryland, Melville, McCulloch, Browne & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1142 Aksai (s), Boltine—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1557 Africana, Jordan—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
1224 Greenock, Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

1545 Pollux, Narinovil—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

114 Ceylon, Hector—P. and O. Co.
1033 Nubia (s), Hall—P. & O. Company.

FOR CALCUTTA.

552 Bengal, Bondon—The Captain.
1329 Pearl of India, Stirling—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

419 Milo, Chract—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR REVEL VIA CARWAR.

1438 Emblehope (s), Stephenson,—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1540 Zambesi (s), Cates—P. & O. Co. Mail 3rd May

FOR RICE PORTS.

1178 Mic Mac, Wilson—M. Nusserwanjee.

NOT FIXED.

1365 Ashgrove, McLaren—N. Manockjee & Co.
1226 Bellona (s) Rhodes—Lyon & Co.
1391 Camute, Mathias—Edward Bates & Co.
881 Caradoc (s), Barwise—Lawrence & Co.
1696 Cella (s), Harris—Remington & Co.
1482 Columbian (s), Briscoe—P. & O. Co.
1014 Edward Kidder, Park—D. Merwanjee.
1165 Gutzman—Corkhill.
707 Kotma (s), Morrison.
442 Liberator, Watson—The Captain.
1178 Majestic, Minot—Farnham & Co.
548 Mula, Machum—Essa Been Califa.
994 Maharajan (s), Stephenson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1004 Othello, Galland—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1504 Potomac (s), London—M. Nusserwanjee.
1074 Statelie, Lorenzen—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1226 J. C. Stevenson, Bell—W. Nicol & Co.
952 Tenedos (s), Harris—McCulloch Brown & Co.
1262 Teviot (s), Nisbett—W. Nicol & Co.
1199 Zoroaster, Wakeham—Finlay, Scott & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

155 Futty Mobarack, Nacoda.
1140 Lord Clyde, Ellis.
109 Rhoni, (s), Nacoda.
100 Star (s), Nacoda—(Gumboat.)
1046 Water Witch, Nacoda—Visram Ebram & Co.—For Mauritius.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

441 Amelierwitch—Bishop.
874 Abyssinia, Jones—(Harbour Defence.)
130 Arrow (s)—(Schooner.)
Auckland (s)—(Hulk.)
Augusta—(Schooner.)
428 Clyde (s —Gun Boat.)
182 Constance, Chaseman—(Surveying Schooner.)
Elphinstone—(Police Hulk.)
Fanny—(Schooner.)
Georgian—(Schooner.)
139 Hercules—(Steam Tug)—Trinity House.
167 Magiana, Jarvis—(Harbour Defence.)
Semiramis—(Hulk.)

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 19·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea...37 feet.

April—1875.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·753	·735	·727	·763	·719	·751	·758
Temperature of the Air.....	86·6	84·9	83·7	82·3	82·3	83·1	83·7
Wet-bulb Thermometer	75·2	77·1	77·5	76·1	76·1	76·7	76·6
Dew Point.....	70·6	74·3	75·3	73·8	73·7	74·3	73·9
Relative Humidity of Air.....	0·593	·708	·765	·761	·756	·753	·731
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·2	0·8	1·2	1·8	1·0	1·0	2·2
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	91·6	89·6	87·5	86·5	86·2	87·4	88·4
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M..	78·0	78·9	77·8	76·6	77·1	77·4	77·8
General Direction of Wind	d	b	d	d	d	f	f
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours.....	267	263	216	177	184	208	220
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00

(a) N, NNE, N, NNW, NW, NNW.
(b) N, ESE, W, NW, NNW, NW.
(c) NNW, NNE, NW, W, WNW.
(d) SSW, WSW, WNW, WSW, W.
(e) W, WNW, NNW, E, ESE, W, SW.
(f) SW, WSW, SE, SSW, SW, WSW, SW.
(g) SW, SSW SW, WSW.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 24.

D'abrowe, Lieut-Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Panwell.
Martin, Lieut, Bengal 1-3rd Buff., on leave, from Fort William.

APRIL 26.

Wolfe, Sub-Inspector, Bombay Army Educational, on duty, from Poona.
Wallace, Colonel, Madras R H A, on duty, from Mhow.
Merriman, Lieut Col, Bombay R E, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 24.

Money-Kyrle, Lieut, Bengal 55th Regt, on leave, to England.
Hext, Lieut, Bengal 2-12th Regt, on duty, to England.
Papillan, Captain, Bengal 92nd Regt, on duty, to England.

APRIL 26.

Little, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on Med Cert, to England.
Murray, 6ug Major, Bombay 10th Regt N I, on furough, to England.

APRIL 27.

Sim, Lieut, Madras 43rd Light Infantry, to rejoin, to Cannanore

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 24.)

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Robert Barclay, Surveyor, 3rd grade, for three months, from the 8th inst, under Chapter VI, Section 22, Clause I, of the Civil Leave Code.

With reference to Notification No. 30 of 6th April 1875, by the In-pr Genl of Military Works, Overseer, 2nd grade, Syud Mudad Hoosein is posted to the Sind Account Division Military Works, which he joins on the 25th Feb 1875.

Sergeant T Lyons, Barrack Sergt, is transferred from Mool'an Sub-division, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, to Subathu Sub-division, Kausauli Division, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 135 of the 18th ultimo, Mr F M Weedon, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is posted to the Western Rajpootana State Railway.

With reference to Government of India, P W Dept, Notification No. 165 of the 30th March 1875, Mr. P. D. Barclay, Asst Traffic Supt, is po-ted to the Rajpootana State Railway (open line). Mr. Barclay joined at Agra on the forenoon of the 22nd March 1875.

Mr C O'Conner, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Sinhia State Railway.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 171 of the 14th April 1875, Lieut G F Wilson, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr F B Walker, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the 2nd Division, Neemuch State Railway, to relieve Mr J P Vansittart, Asst Engr, 1st grade, of the charge of the same.

Mr F H Landon, Assistant Engr 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Division, Neemuch State Railway, and placed in charge of the 6th (Runija) Sub-division.

In supersession of Notification No 11, dated 8th March 1875, Lieut F N Hassard, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is directed to report himself to this office for employment in Mhow.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, April 24, 1875.)

Colonel H D Taylor, Insr Genl of Police, Central Provinces, having obtained two years' furlough to Europe, is allowed twenty-five day's subsidiary leave, from the 12th May next or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Under Section 37 of Act X of 1872, the Chief Comr is pleased to appoint Mr F W Fox, C S, Asst Comr, to be a Magst of the 1st Class in the Nagpur Distri t.

Under Section 37 of Act X of 1872, the Chief Comr is pleased to appoint Mr F C Berry, C S, Asst Commr, to be a Magist of the 1st Class in the Sambalpur District.

The following Notification is made by the Chief Commissioner, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India:—

The services of Surg-Major John Law, M D, Supdt of the Central Jail, Nagpur, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Resident of Hyderabad.

Surg-Major J P Carter, Offig Inspr Genl of Jails, will hold charge of the Nagpur-Central Jail, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgn-Major Law, or until further orders.

Col A Francis, Ex Engr, P W Dept, Central Provinces, availed himself on the 17th current of the two months and twenty-eight days' privilege leave of absence, granted him in *Central Provinces' Gazette* Notification No 54, dated 2nd idem.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After	packet
United Kingdom	May 3 ..	6-30 P.M. ..	7 P.M.	
Kurrachee	April 30 ..	11 A.M. ..	12 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 30 ..	11 A.M. ..	12 A.M	
Australian	May 1 ..	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.	
China	„ 1 ..	3-30 P.M.		
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 10 ..	6-30 P.M. ..	7 P.M.	
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 10 ..	6-30 P.M. ..	7 P.M.	

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Parcels, and Patterns, up to 5 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.	
Monday	May 3	Monday	May 17
„	„ 10	„	„ 24

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate. per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ... Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	8 8	8 0
	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Monday	May 3	Monday	May 31
„	„ 17	„	June 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

3 P.M.		3 P.M.	
Saturday	May 1	Saturday	May 29

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

7 P.M.		7 P.M.	
Monday.....	May 10	Monday	July 2
„	June 4	„	July 30
		„	Aug. 27

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails. *Supplemental Mails.*

Monday	May 10	Monday	May 17
„	June 4	„	June 11

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail steamers

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE.

LAHORE, 27TH APRIL.

The Maharaja of Cashmere on his return journey from Simla was detained one day at Kalka by indisposition. He arrives here this morning and leaves for Wuzeerabad to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

LONDON, 27TH APRIL.

A semi-official denial has been given to the assertions of the German Press that the French Army is undergoing accelerated organization and mobilization, and that a concentration of Cavalry has been made on the Eastern frontier.

Hussein ArniPacha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, has been dismissed by the Sultan.

The Crown Prince of Germany has had an interview with His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel at Naples.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 27TH APRIL.

The heavy Mails of the 29th ult. arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, 24TH APRIL.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5 5/16.

3 per cent. Consols for account 93⅞

5 do. French Rente, 1872 .... 103½

Bar Silver 57⅞

Arrival.—Decan.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Guy Mannering.

We read in the *Pioneer* that Nowroz Khan of Lallpoora fled to Bajour with his family on the approach of the Ameer's troops with the newly-appointed Khan. The Michni route is again open.

A MEDICAL College, on the plan of the Campbell Institution at Scaldah, is to be opened at Dacca on the 15th of June. The course will extend over three years, and scholarships and prizes will be given as in other kindred schools.

THE crop and weather report for the several districts of the Central Provinces up to the 22nd April describes the prospects of the season as being good, the weather was clear and seasonable, in some parts stormy and cloudy. Cholera had died out in places where it before prevailed, at Khandwe (Nimar) however, there were twenty-five cases, of which ten were fatal. The outturn of the crops is good and prices generally stationery.

A TELEGRAM from the Commissioner in Scinde, dated 26th April 1875 states that Colonel Nixon telegraphs from Bagdad to the effect that the Director of Quarantine at Baghdad writes that by the "decision of the Superior Council of Health, a quarantine of 15 days is imposed at Bussorah, in all Ottoman ports of the Red Sea, and the same quarantine of Aleppo, Damascus and Kifree for the Caravans, so long as the epidemic lasts, which we find now in the circles of Devanieh Samovat and along the river El Hai."

IT is stated that from the 25th instant 250 horses will be removed from the stages of the Government Dak between Lahore and Wuzeerabad, so as to compel the public to use the Northern State Railway. As the trains on this line only run by day, it is frightful to contemplate the discomfort and danger to which travellers must be exposed, who are compelled to travel by this route, during the ensuing hot season. The line is conducted on principles of the most rigid economy, and the running of night trains is strictly prohibited, as in that case the stations must of necessity be lighted.

THE Landhoura claimant has made ample and full confession before Mr. Markham, corroborating all the statements of his relations brought over dil from Hoshiarpur by Mr. Williams. His story is that he began the personation under the influence of bhang at Mungleur, in the Saharunpur District, and continued it when people affirmed the likeness. The conduct of the case is very creditable to all the local officers concerned, the *Pioneer* thinks, especially Mr. Williams (the District Superintendent of Muzaffarnaggar), who was specially deputed by Government to collect evidence. Goojurs of Saharunpur were greatly excited till the moment of confession, being fed with hopes by some of their number from Allahabad that "the High Court is on our side; we will not fear what magistrates can do against us."

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab left Lahore on Thursday for Murree for the hot season. During the stay of Sir Henry and Lady Davies at Lahore, the *Indian Public Opinion* remarks, they made up in entertainments for their prolonged absence, and there were very few who did not enjoy the pleasures of their hospitality, which was very freely and heartily dispensed. It is true that for the last fortnight of their stay in Lahore, Government House has not been the scene of any large public festivity, but it must be allowed that the brief respite which this interval admitted of was one which no one could grudge to the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Davies after their untiring exertions in the direction of hospitality during the recent Viceregal visit to Delhi, and at Lahore, previous to their departure for that station.

THE total of imports for the month of January last have increased in value to the extent of Rs. 26,52,157 compared with 1872-73, and Rs. 4,76,570 compared with the same month in 1873-74; the Exports, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 32,67,892 compared with 1872-73 and Rs. 15,42,071 compared with January 1873-74. The total of Imports for January last was Rs. 3,24,74,376 and of Exports Rs. 5,55,46,749 In January last the treasure imported amounted to Rs. 1,28,59,087, being Rs 81,61,058 more than in 1873-74 and Rs. 76,97,133 more than in 1872-73. During January last Rs. 78,22,664 treasure were imported into Bombay alone against Rs. 16,44,196 in January 1874. For the ten months ending 31st January last the total of Imports was Rs. 29,42,28,447 against Rs. 26,43,52,662 in 1873-74; and of Exports the total was Rs. 44,30,97,456 against Rs. 43,09,58,722 in the same period in 1873-74.

THE *Friend of India* in its new form "in which the *Indian Observer* is incorporated" has appeared. In the opening article on "Ourselves" the editor says he adopts the religious spirit of the Serampore Journal and the material views of the *Indian Observer*. His profession of faith is, in fact, a not very ingenious attempt to reconcile the worship of God with that of Mammon. He writes "we believe with Serampore that the Bible is the very word of God, but we see more clearly than the Missionary does that it has a human as well as Divine element in it. It is the failure to recognize this, that places so many earnest Christian men to-day in hopeless antagonism with their times." Afterwards he says "The hope of holding fast the letter of Scripture as inspired must be let go; and in this important matter we can but reflect the views of the *Indian Observer*. A simple and courageous determination to welcome the truth as it discloses itself is what Christian men as a body are sadly deficient in. We fear to let go the ancient landmarks lest we should land we know not where: and so we cannot recognize honestly that the letter of the Scripture is fallible, lest our faith therein should not survive the shock. We sympathize with minds in this position, but it is unenable, and the next generation will, we believe, be more happy than our own." Notwithstanding all this intention as far as possible to serve both God and mammon the editor affirms the new journal "should once more become emphatically the *Friend* of India."

THE London correspondent of a contemporary writes as follows about the steamer Bessemer:—By the kind offices of the Consulting Engineer to one of your Indian railways, I got a card to view the Bessemer steamer at Milwall, and very well worth seeing I found it. Outside it is the ugliest, and inside beyond all comparison the most magnificent vessel I ever saw. As you approach it, it looks almost like a gigantic penthouse on a raft; the hull of the vessel is so low, hardly two feet above the water. If an ignorant visitor were told it was a ram, or a torpedo-vessel, he would not be much surprised. He would only wonder at the immense paddleboxes, sticking up like the knees of a grasshopper, and at the great unprotected looking structure in the middle. This of course is the saloon, and when you enter it surprise at its size and splendour almost takes your breath away. I declare it looks four times as large within as the whole fabric containing it does from the outside. I doubt if any palace in England contains such a spacious and stately apartment. It is circular or rather oval in shape, and all its lines are more or less curved—I mean of course those of the roof and walls, not of the floor, which is not only perfectly firm and horizontal now, but is warranted to remain so (or very nearly so) even in the roughest sea. We could not see the swinging machinery in action, for there were workmen still engaged upon it, but we were assured that it would be complete the next day, and that its perfect efficacy was beyond a doubt.

As during last year nearly 4,000 iron spikes were stolen from the sleepers on the E. I. R. line in the North-Western Provinces, and as this crime is increasing rather than diminishing, many efforts have been made to suppress it. Some time ago a clever detective, named Sheo Charam, and a few assistants, entered a village near Nabun in the Etawah district, disguised as lohars on the pretence of buying up old iron. The article required was promptly supplied, and in the shape of railway spikes, of which they might have 3½ maunds on the spot, if they wanted so much. Four of the vendors were arrested, and awarded thirty lashes apiece. "I think," says Captain Fagan, "it is to be regretted they did not get two years' imprisonment each on the top of the flogging," an opinion in which most people will heartily concur with the writer. Allahabad, by far the most guilty district in this respect in the North-West, owns to 135 out of the 188 cases which occurred during the year. Owing to the energy of Mr. Oldham, as told by the *Pioneer*, Ghazipore, which used to head the list, now shows only fifteen cases. Mr. Oldham's method of dealing with the crime was to summon all the zemindars and headmen of the villages along the line, severely lecture them, and order that in all villages where there were two or more chowkeedars one of them should be told off to patrol the line. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor suggests the adoption of a like plan for all the districts in the North-West, adding the significant warning that if a Magistrate chooses any other plan, he must do so on his own responsibility. He also recommends that constables shall be quartered in any village persisting in the offence. A liberal application of the Indian, together with the enforcement of the last-named rules, will probably extirpate the crime.

THE Punjab Secretariat publishes the following extract from Captain Molloy's Ladak Diary from 4th April:—During the past fortnight two posts have been received from the North; neither of them has brought news of any importance beyond the fact that business does not seem to be very brisk in the Turkistan market. The above information has been corroborated by a trader, who has recently arrived from Yarkand, who states that piece goods especially have sustained a considerable fall in prices. According to his accounts, however, spices, which are among the chief commodities of Indian export, are selling at very remunerative rates. I mentioned in a former diary, a merchant who had brought down from Yarkand a consignment of *charras* of particularly good quality. Within the last few days he has succeeded in making a cash bargain for this at a profit of no less than Rs. 50 per cent. on cost price. Among the recent arrivals from the North is a Kandahari trader who has lately engaged in this line of commerce. He is a man who appears to have travelled a good deal in Western Turkistan and Persia, and in the latter country he came across, in 1872, Sir Frederick Pollock's Mission to Seistan. He strikes one as having travelled to some purpose, for he talks with a shrewd considerable intelligence of the various countries he has visited. In reply to a question I put to him of the comparative profits of Turkistan trade with that of other countries, he said:—"I made four annas in the rupee out of the business I did in Yarkand, and I have never got such large profits as this anywhere else." I started off shortly after a Bote sepoy to inspect and report on the state of the Dak posts between this and Shahidoolla Khoja, and to see to the efficient provisioning of those that are situated beyond the limits of habitation. The traffic of the past fortnight has been confined to 4 horse loads from Yarkand and 35 from the Maharaja's territory; while 21 have gone out to Cashmere.

BOMBAY.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Pestanjee Kavasjee, Solicitor, High Court, was sworn as a Notary Public.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Euphrates which arrived from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on Monday last, was yesterday hauled into the Company's Dock at Mazagon.

TORTURING A SHEEP.—A man named Narayen Rajoo pleaded guilty yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, to having wantonly illtreated a sheep, and was fined Rs. 2.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday the 24th April, was 49 feet 3 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 50 feet and 3 tenths.

SIR RICHARD MEADE.—A native paper states that after organising the different departments for the conduct of affairs in Baroda, Sir Richard Meade will revert to his former office of Commissioner of Mysore; and that he has no wish to stay in Baroda longer than he can avoid.

STEALING RAILWAY PROPERTY.—Madoo Rama was yesterday convicted, at the Girgaum Police Court, of having stolen wearing apparel, paints, &c. from the G. I. P. Railway Company and some of their employees to the value of Rs. 30, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

THEFT FROM THE PERSON.—Gungaram Seetaram was placed at the bar, yesterday morning, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and charged with having stolen a gold earring from a woman with whom he had been living. This being the prisoner's second offence, His Worship sentenced him to four months rigourous imprisonment.

CRUELTY.—Two shigram-drivers were yesterday convicted before Mr. C. P. Cooper of having cruelly tortured their horses by using them while in an unfit state. The second prisoner having consented to his horse being sent to the Pinjrapole establishment. His Worship directed prisoner No 1 to pay a fine of Rs 10 and prisoner No. 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held at Babajee Pallo Street on Monday, on the body of a man named Pandoo Jamajee who had drowned himself in a well on the previous day a and verdict of suicide was returned. It appears that the deceased had been suffering for a long time from some disease, which rendered his life more or less unhappy, and hence committed suicide.

STEALING LEADEN PIPES.—A Hindoo was sentenced to three months rigourous imprisonment, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for having stolen five feet of lead piping from off the back of a house in the Native town. The prisoner had climbed a wall at the back of the house, at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and having reached the pipe, broke it off and was decamping when he was arrested.

CONTINUED DISOBEDIENCE.—A seaman, belonging to the ship Greenock, was yesterday placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, and charged with the above offence. The man whose name is Henry Smith had already undergone imprisonment for disobedience. The Captain of the vessel stating that he was willing to pay the man off, he was discharged, thus escaping the punishment due to his determined bad conduct.

A PETTY SESSIONS CASE.—Gooculdass Gunputrao was yesterday committed by Mr. P. Ryan to take his trial before the next Court of Petty Sessions, to be holden in Bombay, for having been found in possession of a greater quantity of opium than is permitted by the Act. Inspector Killeen had, it appears, found the opium in the prisoner's house, carefully hidden away, when engaged in searching for some missing property belonging to another man. The prisoner being unable to find bail was remanded to jail, pending the sitting of the Sessions Court.

SERVANT'S ARREARS OF WAGES.—At the Small Cause Court, before J. O'Leary Esq. 1st Judge, on Monday last, the case of Dosabhai Rustomjee *vs.* Willoughby Stewart Graham Le Geyt, lately trading under the name and style of Messrs. Le Geyt and Co., was called on. The suit was instituted on a pauper summons for the recovery of the sum of Rupees 718 on account of arrears of salary as a clerk for 2 years and 24 days at Rs. 25 per mensem, but the defendant did not appear nor send any legal gentleman on his behalf, and an *ex parte* verdict was entered for the plaintiff for Rs. 772 with costs.

BREACH OF TRUST.—A Mussulman named Ebram Sickildar appeared yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, and charged Abdeola Jawane, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two copper chatties. The complainant stated that on the previous day he had given the defendant, who is at present unemployed, two copper chatties and told him to bring some water in them from a neighbouring water pipe. The defendant not returning he went in search of him and found one of the chatties under the pipe. The prisoner was subsequently arrested with the other in his possession. The charge having been proved, His Worship sentenced the prisoner to one months' rigourous imprisonment

MR. ADURJEE COWASJEE'S SCHOOL.—A meeting was held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Sunday last, at 3 P.M. to distribute prizes to the successful boys and girls of the School conducted by Mr. Adurjee Cowasjee Master. Nearly 500 well-known gentlemen Parsee and Hindoos and a few Europeans were present. The chair was occupied by Mr. Chotalall Savukram. The prizes for distribution consisting of work-boxes and books were laid out on the table before the President About the Hall were to be seen various specimens of Berlin stitch work done in the School. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Mr. Gooculdass Kahandass, the Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. Jugmohundass Samuldass, Mr. Bhaesunker Nanabhai and by a European gentleman. The proceedings terminated at 5 P.M.

A Correspondent writing from Lucknow, to the *Mofussilite*, mentions the Parsee Theatrical Company in the following terms:—The Parsee Elphinstone and Victoria Theatrical Company have been performing regularly every night in the spacious building more familiarly known as the Muchleewallee Baradurree in the heart of the city. It is a great pity that so distinguished a company has not been patronized by the *elite* of so large a place as Lucknow. The Company did well during their short stay at Delhi, a much smaller place, comparatively speaking, than Lucknow. They will, in a day two, give us some entertainments in the Cantonment, and it is hoped, since they have undergone great expense by coming here, that they will on each occasion have a bumper house. They will proceed from here direct to Benares bathing for a couple or three days at Burdwan, and eventually to Calcutta. The Company are without exception good actors.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

SUICIDE OF A TELEGRAPH SIGNALLER.

(*From the Correspondent of the Bangalore Spectator.*)

GWALIOR, 15TH APRIL, 1875.

A Signaller named Pinder, employed at the Government Telegraph Office in the Fortress, but who was under suspension for throwing a bottle at the head of the Telegraph Master, and severely wounding him committed suicide in the Neurabad Dak Bungalow 16 miles from Gwalior, by shooting himself with a fowling piece loaded with shot at about 2 P.M. on the 14th. It appears that the deceased formerly resided on the Telegraph office premises but since his suspension he had made himself very disagreeable by quarrelling with the inmates and was ordered to leave the premises—and betook himself to the Neurabad Dak Bungalow where he had been for the past seven days, occasionally going out shooting, and on this day he had been out shooting small birds, and returned to the Bungalow about 9 A. M.—about 2 P. M. he came out of his room and spoke to his servant and a few Natives who were outside, he then went back to his room, and a little while after, a report of fire arms was heard in the room, but *no one* ventured to see if any thing had occurred until some time after, when the deceased was found lying on the charpoy, dead. Information was then given to the Cutwal, who came and arrested the deceased's servant and sent information to Morar, when Lieutenant Supernumerary Madman, Inspector of Cole, and Telegraph Master Ward, started on the spot, and found the deceased lying on the charpoy, his gun, lying on the floor, the deed must have been done by levelling the muzzle of the gun to the left nipple of his breast, as the shots were all over his face, and death must have been instantaneous.—the body was at once sent into Morar, where an inquest will be held.

The deceased had been in the service of the Government Telegraph for about 17 years, but was considered by some eccentric and quarrelsome.

LOUISE LATEAU.

(*Friend of India*)

DURING the last five years remarkable statements have been made from time to time in Roman Catholic newspapers and books respecting a young woman named Louise Lateau living at Bois d'Haine, a village about twenty-five miles to the south of Brussels. It has been frequently asserted that since the early part of the year 1868, she has borne on her hands and feet and side the stigmas of our Lord's Passion, that from these stigmas blood flows freely on the Friday of every successive week, that on the same day a crown of thorns is found there is developed a coronet of bleeding points representing the crown of thorns. It has been furthermore said that every Friday, for several hours together, she is wrapt in an ecstacy, during which she becomes completely insensible to material objects, and wholly absorbed in the contemplation of the Divine Passion the various scenes of which are vividly present to her mind, as in a vision. It is well known that similar assertions are recorded respecting many Roman Catholic devotees in past times, the most noteworthy instance being that of St. Francis of Assisi, the founder of the Order of Franciscans. Admirers of St. Francis not within the pale of the Roman Catholic Church—and there are many—have been disposed to explain away the story of his stigmatisation; and have been inclined to suggest that the strange marks were the result of wounds inflicted by the saint himself, that so he might literally in the words of St. Paul "bear in his body the wounds of the Lord Jesus". In the case of scientific men has, however, been called to the case of Louise Lateau; and two in particular have entered into the most careful enquiries. Professor Lefebre, of the University of Louvain, where he holds the chair of pathology and therapeutics, has repeatedly examined the case most minutely. He has given the result of his observations to the world in a book which is spoken of as containing statements of a very astonishing character. Professor Rohling of the University of Munster, has also issued a pamphlet in which he too confesses his inability to do other than admit the reality of the appearances he has examined into. The recent publication of a work by Dr. Carpenter on the "Principles of Mental Physiology" should afford ample evidence that its learned writer though he has not visited the Ecstatics of Bois d'Haine has given to her alleged stigmatisation and to all similar instances recorded in the annals of devoteeism the most thoughtful enquiry. The result of his investigation is to establish the reality of such stigmatisations as physical phenomena but to deprive them of all supernatural character. He considers them to be the result of "unconscious cerebration." The mind, he asserts, can think unconsciously. It can recollect unconsciously. It can compare and produce results, without our taking conscious note of the process. By means of this principle of unconscious cerebration, he explains the phenomena of somnambulism, dreaming, insanity, delirium, and those mesmeric or biologised conditions in which people are made to believe and do whatever they are told, but of which they retain no recollection when they are restored to themselves again. The same principle is at work too not only in such instances as these, but incessantly, and under normal conditions. It is at work whenever a lost word or thought for which we have been vainly searching suddenly presents itself long after we have abandoned the search as fruitless, whenever a lesson read over in the evening is found imprinted on the memory in the morning whenever a train of thought confusedly present to us as we drop asleep stands out in clear and orderly sequence when we awake. In all these cases Dr. Carpenter asserts the brain has evidently been at work without our knowledge and we take no heed of its pains till it fixes our attention by offering us the desired results. He furthermore asserts that when the Will is weak or temporarily suspended a dominant idea may get such possession of the sensorium—the seat of consciousness—as to be actually able to produce whatever sensations it pleases. In this way he believes it that ecstatics [such as Louise Lateau, by intense brooding on the Passion, have actually produced "the appearance of wounds on the hands and feet, on the forehead and side from which blood has periodically flowed." In confirmation of this view he quotes an instance of a lady who saw a heavy window sash fall on her child's hand cutting off three of the fingers and was so affected by it that the three corresponding fingers on her own hand were discovered by the surgeon who was summoned to be swollen and inflamed and needing surgical treatment. Dr. Carpenter's book appears very opportunely at a time when the case of Louise Lateau is being brought prominently forward and the supernatural character of the stigmatisation is being alleged as confirmatory of the many supernatural claim put forth by the Roman Catholic Church.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE DANGERS OF EXPOSING ABUSES IN CASHMEER.

It is unfortunate for the reputation of Cashmere that a sudden death, not entirely free from suspicious circumstances, should have befallen three of our countrymen who had distinguished themselves by exposing the abuses existing in the country; and it is at least remarkable that suspicion on the subject should have been roused by the Cashmerese themselves—that is to say, by reports generally current in Srinagar. I allude to Lieutenant Thorpe, Dr. Elmslie, and Mr. Hayward. The first of these gentlemen had published a pamphlet entitled—"Cashmere Misgovernment;" and in November 1868, when almost all visitors except himself had left Cashmere for the season, he expired suddenly at Srinagar, after having walked up the Takht-i-Suliman, a hill which rises close to the city to the height of a thousand feet. Naturally the supposition was that he had been poisoned; but Surgeon Caley, who happend to be on his way down from Ladak, examined the body shortly after death, and reported that there had been "rupture of the heart." Dr. Elmslie was a devoted medical missionary, who did an immense deal of good in Cashmere, and had published a valuable vocabulary of the Cashmeree language; but he had also published letters complaining of the carelessness of the Government in regard to a visitation of cholera which had carried off large numbers of the people, and pointing out that sanitary measures might save the lives of thousands every year from small-pox and other diseases. The Srinagar rumour was that his servants had been offered so much to poison him within the Cashmere territory, and so much more if they would do so after he got beyond. Unfortunately Dr. Elmslie also died rather suddenly shortly after he had got beyond the Cashmere borders, and, it seems, also of heart disease. Mr. Hayward had published letters in the Indian papers complaining of the conduct of the Cashmere troops in Gilgit, and on the borders of Yassin, and he somewhat injudiciously returned to that part of the world. But I do not attach any importance to the gossip of Eastern cities—or of any cities, for that matter; and there has appeared no ground to suppose that his death was planned by Cashmere officials, but what befell him was very sad. He was on his way to the Pamir Steppe, and somewhere about Yassin was in the territory of a chief who camped two hundred armed men in a wood near his tent. The next day's journey would have taken Hayward beyond his chief's border; and, suspecting mischief, he sat up all night writing with revolver in hand. Unfortunately, however, in the grey of the morning, he lay down to take half an hour's sleep before starting; and the chief with his people came down on him then, overpowered him, tied his hands behind his back and took him into the wood. Here, seeing preparations made for putting him to death, the unfortunate traveller offered a ransom for his life; but his captors would not hear of it. They made him kneel down, and, while he was offering up a prayer, they hacked off his head after the half-hacking half-sawing way they have of killing sheep in the Himalaya. How this story was gathered has been told in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, and tolerably correct accounts of such incidents rabbly during the wildest parts of the East. The moral of it is that one ought to avoid Yassin rather than that it is dangerous to abuse the Cashmere Government; but it is no wonder that the three cases just mentioned should have given rise to suspicions when we consider the character of the people, and the powerful motives which the native officials have in preventing any outcry being raised against them.—"*The Abode of Snow*" in *Blackwood*.

MANCHESTER AND INDIA.

(*Manchester Guardian*, April 1.)

We quite expected to find that when the full text of Lord Salisbury's speech in reply to the recent address of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce came to be read in India it would produce an excellent effect but one good result appears to have followed for which we were unprepared. To see oneself as others see us is always a privilege and it is one which we have now an excellent opportunity to enjoy. Lord Salisbury was kind enough when he was with us to say some handsome things about us. But his good opinion is not shared by everybody; and, lest we should be too much puffed up by Lord Salisbury's flattering appreciation of our merits, an Indian paper has kindly undertaken to show us the other side of the picture. The value of this criticism is unfortunately a little impaired by the fact that at the outset an attempt, which we are unable wholly to reconcile with a strict canon of good taste, is made by the critic to detract from the value of the opinion expressed by Lord Salisbury, which gave us so much pleasure at the time, and on which we have ever since been contentedly pluming ourselves. It is true that Lord Salisbury had dined, or rather lunched, before he spoke, but it is not kind to suggest that he would not have so spoken had he not first lunched. It is painful to us to be compelled to draw attention to this little lapse in good manners on the part of our censor, because it may seem as though we were endeavouring to damage his character, but with all our vices—and if what we read is true we have an excellent stock in trade of them—we are obliged to confess ourselves slightly shocked by such a charge made in such a manner. The *Times of India* has, it seems us, a great respect for Lord Salisbury. It calls him "a distinguished and able statesman," and admires his "great ability" and his "high, honourable, and conscientious sense of the weight of his responsibilities." Yet, such is the force of habit, the Manchester speech of Manchester men, that when this able and distinguished and honourable and conscientious statesman goes the length of saying he has a good opinion of us, the *Times of India* can only account for the observation by suggesting that he has lunched too heavily.

After this nothing which our contemporary may find it in his heart or within the range of his vocabulary to say against us, who have not the same claim on his regard need cause surprise, and we only wish perhaps that we had to apologise for noticing his further observations. But unfortunately there is reason to believe that he does not stand alone in his estimate of our character, though, as far as we are aware, he is unique in the manner he has chosen for expressing it. It may therefore be worth while to recall the passage in Lord Salisbury's speech which to the *Times of India* has proved so great a stumbling block. "There are," said Lord Salisbury, "some very unwise things in our Indian Empire which please themselves with representing that Manchester is something in its nature hostile to India, and which is inclined to make India a subject of experiment in her own interest. I wish to say that, as far as my experience goes, such assertions are thoroughly untrue, and I believe that India has no better or truer friends than the people of Manchester." It is not often that we have heard words like these spoken in all honesty by no native or Incumbered Statesman. We wonder why because they gave a generous recognition to the best side of our commercial life and helped us to feel its worth and dignity. Lord Salisbury saw and expressed what, as a statesman, he felt to be the real relation between us and the great market for our goods. He saw that between us and the multitudes whom we supply with one of the necessaries of life there were a thousand natural ties. Every merchant knows that he does not profit only by the prosperity of those with whom he sends his goods; that whatever calamity touches them at once affects him; that his interest in their good government and political content, in the development of the natural resources of their country, and in its economical administration are as strong as though he actually owned land in the country. He feels, moreover, being after all something more than an exporting machine, and having in him, it may be presumed, much of the ordinary stuff of humanity, that his customers are to him not merely agents of consumption; he is led, just as a landowner is led, to view them also in the light of human beings; he is compelled to study their tastes, their manners and customs, and all the surroundings of their life. Very likely he visits their country. To him India is not merely a name; it is a wonderful reality. We should be less than human if, where every motive of self-interest and of natural sympathy leads us to wish well to a people, we did not study their prosperity.

All this counts for nothing in the eyes of our critics at home and in India. It would be a waste of time to string together all the bad names which the *Times of India* is at the pains to throw at us. "Untenseliehness," "effrontery," "disgraceful, shameful adulteration," "scandalous swindling"—these are some of the choicer expressions in which our contemporary indulges. "Who," he asks, "endeavoured during the American war to induce the cotton growers of India to *force* the ryots to grow cotton?" Who, when asked by that Government for a guarantee that the cotton when grown should be consumed, declined to give it? Who pressed for and obtained an Act to forbid the export of any but long-staple cotton from India and then sent back to India cotton goods "scandalously adulterated?" Who, "when a terrible famine was carrying death and starvation over a wide area in this country, refused to give an obolus to keep the starving multitudes alive? Who indeed? We never could give a connected history of The House that Jack Built, and these questions puzzle us equally. The last question of the string seems to us less difficult. "Who now," asks the *Times of India* "are pressing for the abolition of the five per cent *ad valorem* duty on piece goods, with the view of preventing Bombay setting up mills of its own?" We at once plead guilty to this dreadful crime. We actually do desire to get rid of the duty, and we have every reason to expect that we shall succeed. Whether or not we shall by so doing "prevent Bombay setting up mills of its own" we do not with certainty know, and we do not very much care. What we do know is that, if mills cannot be profitably worked without the aid of the protective duties, it is better for everybody, and most of all for the Indian Consumers, that they should not be built. It is certain that mills which would not pay without the duty can only pay with it because, being partially relieved from foreign competition, they are enabled to charge a higher price for their goods, and it is not less certain that this higher price must come out of the pocket of the people who buy the goods; in other words, from those of the 230 millions of Indian consumers for whose welfare the *Times of India* is so solicitous. Strange to say, this does not in any degree trouble the *Times* which has reasons of its own for knowing that the 230 millions rather prefer to pay more money for their waist-cloths, provided only they can have the joy of knowing that these are manufactured in Bombay. "It is the interest of the people of India," we are told, to manufacture their own cloth and clothe themselves, and, what is more, they mean to do it before long." It is not obvious at first sight why a peasant in the Punjab or the Ghats mountains need concern himself as to whether the cloth he buys be made in Calcutta or in Lancashire, but it is quite obvious that he has every reason to concern himself as to its price and quality. Perhaps it is in order to protect this helpless and ignorant peasant (who, nevertheless, has as fine a touch for quality as any expert in the cotton trade) against China clay and other abominations that our contemporary manifests so eager a desire to promote the welfare of the mills in his immediate neighbourhood. If this be the case, it is with pain that he will learn that China clay is now regularly consigned for use in the Indian mills which are to protect India against it. We must add that the demand for heavily sized goods for the Indian and China markets, so far from declining, is now more active than ever, and that, in spite of a tolerable long experience of the quality of English goods, the natives of India show not the smallest sign of a desire to discontinue their use. Our trade with India is as great as it ever was, and when the import duty has been abolished it will be still greater. If we have not deserved well of our best customers at least it must be admitted that they encourage us in our bad practices.

COLONEL GORDON IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

(*From an Occasional Correspondent of the Times.*)

LIEUTENANT CHIPPENDALE is now on his way to Duffle. He has received orders to march with 180 soldiers and 500 carriers from Ragoff through a post called Labore, and, as best he can, across the Ashua river to Ibrahimia. This river is navigable in the dry season, but an almost unsurmountable torrent when the rains commence. Chippendale is to leave the greater part of his men at Ibrahimia, and to continue the march with only those soldiers he deems absolutely indispensable for his enterprise, striking inland for the Albert Nyanza Lake. He is there to obtain a canoe at any cost, either by purchase or force, and return, if possible, from the Albert Nyanza down the Nile to Duffle, thus establishing the fact whether the great river is navigable between those two points. The task confided to this young officer is extremely arduous, and he will merit the highest praise should he succeed in the dangerous undertaking. If the result of his investigations is that the Nile is unnavigable, there will be nothing for it but to carry the steamer in pieces overland to the Albert Nyanza and launch the vessel on the lake, a labour, the duration of which it is impossible to foreeast. After Duffle, Gordon's next settlement is at Tatico, an important ivory station, south-east of the former post and inland, whence we finally arrive at Towcera, the most advanced point where there are Egyptian soldiers. It is on the Victoria Nile, near the Albert Lake. Major Long passed through Towcera a few months ago on his road to Urondagani, the last native village in the Egyptian territory. It was on his way back that he discovered the lake of which so much has been said lately, but as, unfortunately, he had no instruments with him, he was unable to take any observations so as to define its ex-act position and boundaries. He was also very much hurried at the time, and is not at all clear as to its dimensions, so it is as yet uncertain whether the new discovery may not turn out to be simply an overflow of the Victoria river.

Camaraggo, who was Baker's foe, and whose people lately attacked Long, has just sent down to Lardo Sir Samuel's uniform, that of a deputy lieutenant—which was taken from him, it is believed, at Masindi, probably during the most eventful days of his career.

As so much has been written about Abou Saood, who is Sir Samuel's *bête noir* in his publication "Ismailia," it may not be uninteresting to state the reasons why Baker dismissed him from his employ, and the causes which led to his ultimate dismissal. When Baker's successor arrived in Central Africa, he found the Dongolouese (really inhabitants of Dongola, but now a name given to the men who engaged themselves to serve under the slave traders), established in three stations—viz., at the Bahr Giraffe, Bor, and Ratichambe. These people had great influence with the natives and were still powerful in those districts, so Gordon—who was not the man to be, so to speak, was taken away by the suppression of the slave trade, and by the ivory commerce in which they had also been engaged having become exclusively a Government monopoly—determined, if possible, to conciliate the men, and at the same time to make use of them by enlisting all who chose to serve beneath the banner of the Viceroy. Abou Saood had great influence with the Dongolouese, he had headed them successfully on numerous expeditions, and directly he accepted service under Gordon, they all followed his example. From Abou Saood and the Dongolouese, the Colonel was able to obtain a vast quantity of useful information, and gradually, as the old slave traders became better acquainted with Gordon, who came among them a stranger utterly ignorant of their language and customs, the new Governor's influence rose and Abou Saood's fell. In the meantime Gordon had learnt all he required, and when a few months later Abou became somewhat impertinent, and tried to get more ivory than was due to him from the Government, he suddenly received his dismissal. "May I still remain here?" asked the surprised intriguer; "Certainly," said Gordon; "stop here or go to Khartoum as you please." Abou stayed on, but all his *prestige* with his old follower had subsided, and this sudden disgrace produced no reaction whatever, Gordon now having thoroughly established his own authority. Abou remained but a few days, and seeing that there was no chance of his being reinstated, returned to Khartoum. He frequently writes to the Colonel in the most humble terms entreating re-employment. This, however, he is not likely to obtain, as Gordon, in Gordon's own opinion, cannot be trusted. No more use can be made of him, and, for these reasons, he is discharged from the expedition. The energetic Governor of the Provinces in Central Africa of next year be further removed than ever from civilization, but he will make over all the country between Soulat and Lardo to Raouf Pacha. His own district will begin at Ragoff, from which point he will establish military posts a day's journey apart, by this means forming a connecting link with his more remote stations, at the same time pushing still further into the interior.

All speculators in ivory would do well to lay in large stocks of that precious commodity, and that soon, as it is now not improbable that there will be a monopoly. The supply which is yearly forwarded to Egypt is not the result of 12 months' chase but taken from the stores which are the accumulation of native hoards for many years past. These people exchange their valuable treasure with the officers in charge of Gordon's stations requiring 2½ piastres' worth of beads for the *oke* (2¾ pounds avoirdupois) of ivory. In the course of a few years perhaps there will be no ivory being sent down to Egypt, as in Europe will become enormously enhanced. At present the Egyptian Government in addition to paying all the expenses of the expedition, realizes several thousands a year by the tusks, which are forwarded to Cairo from the Central Africa, the ivory being sold by the Government at £1 a cwt., and its value in Egypt being about £40 for the same quantity Of course there may be many teeth stored up in unknown regions south of the lakes, but as the Egyptian Government has some somewhat extensive territory, it was on his way back that he discovered the lake of which so much has been said lately, but as, unfortunately, he had no instruments with him, he was unable to take any observations so as to define its ex-act position and boundaries. He was also very much hurried at the time, and is not at all clear as to its dimensions, so it is as yet uncertain whether the new discovery may not turn out to be simply an overflow of the Victoria river.

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THE PRICE OF ART.

What prices the pictures of the first artists bring now! Is it possible that another generation will rank them as highly as we do? What would Titian have thought of such prices as Meissonnier commands? What would Correggio?

Belton—Poor Correggio! When I think of him carrying his load of copper back in compensation of one of his finest works, it makes me grieve; if that very picture were now exposed for sale in Paris or London hundreds of persons would be glad not only to make every copper gold, but to double the amount, and count it a cheap bargain.

Mallett.—There is no truth in that story about Correggio. It is only a ben trovato. But no matter, the experiment has failed, as our professor in chemistry used to say; but the principle remains the same. The prices that all the great artists of that time received for their works seem to us ridiculously small—and they were exceedingly small. Some of them, after a long life of severe labour, left no more than a mere pittance—a few hundred crowns. No common decorator of to-day would accept the wages which Michael Angelo was content to receive for his stupendous works. For instance, for his magnificent and colossal monument as it was originally projected, to Julius II. he was only to receive 10,000 golden florins; and by the second contract, he agreed to make it, with six colossal statues—of which the Moses was one—for 16,000 ducats. For the whole Sistine ceiling he only was to receive 15 000 ducats, and did actually receive only 3,000. For his work on the Madici Chapel of Florence he was allowed a gold florin a-day.

Belton—But this is a fortune compared to some of the prices paid to great artists at that time. For instance, for the magnificent Supper at Cana, now in the Louvre, Paolo Veronese only received a sum equivalent to about £40; and I have been told that there is still in the archives of Paris a letter from him relating to this picture, in which he makes a charge for the eggs bought by him to lay in the ground in tempera, as well as for the ultramarine he used. This is curious, besides the evidence it affords as to the exceedingly small compensation he received, as showing that he first painted this picture in tempera, and then went over it in oil

Mallett.—It seems almost impossible that he should have received such a price for that noble work. Raffaelle was better paid; but the sums he received were certainly not large. What would he have thought, could one gifted with prophecy have told him the prices that his pictures now command? There is, for instance, his great altar-piece—now, I believe, stored in one of the lower rooms of the British Museum—for which £40,000 is now asked. What would he have thought of that?

Belton.—I suppose he would have thought 40,000 pence a fair price then. But, after all, large as the price seems, is it too large? The picture is very fine; and if a large Raffaelle for a gallery be wanted, where can another be found? It is not like buying a picture by Millais, or Meissonnier, or Fortuni. If you don't like one, you can get another. You cannot go to Raffaelle, and give him a commission; nor can you find similar pictures by him for sale in other places. The price is one of affection. Such works have no market price. If you give £7,000 for a small Meissonnier, is £40,600 too much for a great Raffaelle? It depends upon how much you want it, and whether you can afford such a luxury.

Mallett.—The old Greeks or Romans would not have hesitated for a moment. They are the only persons who ever really valued art—a distinguished artist was sure with them to be a millionaire.

Belton—You surprise me. Did they pay such large prices for works of art?

Mallet.—Large as we think the prices we now pay, they are simply shabby and mean when compared with what the old Greeks paid to their great artists. The prices paid in Italy, at its prime of art bore about the same relation to ours, at the present day, that ours bear to those of Greece and Rome.

Belton—I seem to me impossible. Give me some instances if you can.

Mallett—Wait a moment, I have a little list of some of them, which from time to time, I have noted down in my reading, and I will find it, and read it to you. It was a noble thing to be an artist in those days. One did not dine in the servants' hall. The celebrated artists were not only tremendous swells, but millionaires—or might be, if they chose. All the world coveted them, and flattered them, and their works were counted the glory of the state. There was Zeuxis, for instance, who used to parade about Olympia with his name embroidered in gold on his robes, and who amassed such a gigantic fortune from the sale of his pictures, that finally he would not sell any more, but gave them away, saying there was no price high enough to pay for them. He was fooled to the top of his bent everywhere. He was the admired of all admirers—courted by all his countrymen, high or low, and famous abroad. He did not ask favours, but conferred them, and in a princely way presented his works to cities, and states, and friends. For instance, to Archilaus he gave his Pan; and to the inhabitants of Agrigentum his Alcmena, as a great favour.

Belton—According to your account he must have been both vain and ostentatious; but one can scarcely wonder, when such court was paid him, and such fortune waited on him.

Mallett—Nicias in the same way refused to sell his picture of the Nekyia, or region of the shades, to king Attalus who offered him 60 talents, and rather chose to present it to his country as a gift.

Belton—How much would 60 talents be exactly?

Mallett—Take the die he has cast, either they are Attic or Æginetan talents. An Attic or Eubœic talent was about £293, 15s. and an Æginetan talent about £393, 15s. Taking the lesser Attic talent at round numbers at £250—60 talents would be £15 000.

Belton—Fifteen thousand pounds is a "good round sum," as Shylock has it. I suppose there is not a living artist that would refuse the half for any picture of his. Nicias must have been a rich man to be able to refuse it.

Mallett.—He was an artist of distinction, and that meant a rich man in Greece.

Belton.—So it would seem.

Mallett.—King Attalus seems to have had a decided taste for art, and to have paid handsomely for what he bought. For a single figure by Aristides he gave 100 talents—or about £25,000. Mason, the tyrant of Elatea was not so good or generous a patron apparently, for he had the meanness to offer to pay the same artist for a small picture representing a battle of the Persians on which there were one hundred figures, only at the rate of 10 minæ, or a little over £40, for each figure—which would only make about £4,000 for the picture.

Belton.—I suppose the picture was small and the figures overlapping and hiding each other, as in any representation of such a subject they must. So that really the price does not strike me as being small.

Mallett.—It was very small for the period, but Musson was a sharp dealer. He only gave Asclepiodorus 300 minæ or about £1,250 apiece for twelve figures by him, representing the twelve gods; and Theomnestus he seems to have treated still worse, for he only offered him 100 minæ, or about £400, for any picture he would paint of a hero.

Belton.—When wholesale orders are given like these one cannot expect such high prices. Besides, it is plain that these were more descriptive pictures of effect each of a single figure. We should think the prices very high for such works.

Mallett.—Julius Cæsar was a far more generous patron of painting. He bought of Timomachus, the painter of Ajax, two figures, one representing Ajax, and the other Medea which he placed in the temple of Venus Genetrix for which he paid 80 Attic talents or £20,000. This is a handsome sum when one thinks that such pictures only represented a single figure.

Belton.—What should have supposed that great first Cæsar was such a lover and patron of art? We never think of him in this relation, but rather as the great soldier and statesman.

Mallett.—All the emperors or nearly all, were devoted to art. And some of them, as Hadrian and Nero, you remember, were artists themselves. Art was a part of their education, as it was of every high-born Roman or Greek. The Fabii, "clarissimi gentis," had the cognomen of Pictor, derived from the chief of the family who painted the Temple of Health in 459 B. C.; and this painting existed in the time of Pliny. We may also mention among others Cicero and Hortensius, Marcus Agrippa, Crassus, Titus Petronius, and more than all Maecenas, and Lucullus, and Lentulus, Marcus Lucullus, who were all liberal patrons and lovers of art. The sums which were spent by the latter on works of art seem almost fabulous.

Belton.—One better understands how the Romans, many of whom were enormously rich, could spend large sums on art; but what surprises me is to hear that the Greeks also quite equalled them in the sums they expended on paintings and statues.

Mallett.—They certainly do not seem to have fallen below them. I have found my list at last, and this will prompt my memory,—and I will pick out some of the items for you. Apelles, I find, received 20 talents in gold, or £5,000, for a portrait of Alexander wielding a thunderbolt, which he painted on the walls of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus. He was a highminded generous man, and his conduct towards Protogenes, a fellow-painter of Rhodes always particularly pleased me, as showing a spirit above envy and jealousy. The Rhodians at first made very little account of Protogenes as is so often the case with them who grow up familiarly among us. A painter as well as a prophet has often little honour in his own country until he is valued abroad. Protogenes was a striking example of this. In the early part of his career his patrons were few and he was forced to set a small price on his works. But Apelles when on a visit to Rhodes went to see him, and was so struck by his pictures that he at once offered him 50 talents apiece or £12,500 for those he had in his studio. Protogenes gladly accepted it; and as soon as the report spread that the great painter had given this price the Rhodians besieged him to purchase them back from him. But Apelles rebuked them for their treatment of Protogenes and refused to surrender them except at an advanced price saying they were worth far more than he had been able to give. From that time forward the fortune of Protogenes was made.

Belton.—That was a noble act, which deserves to be remembered, and told when the jealousies of artists are commented on. It gives one a notion of the wealth of the great artists too. There are very few of us now who could afford to do so generous an act, however we might desire to do it.

Mallett.—Polygnotus was another of those artist princes of Greece. He painted at Athens the porch called the Pœcile, refusing to receive any remuneration therefor. And the Amphictyons or Public Council of Greece, unwilling to be outdone in generosity, made him the guest of the state, and bestowed upon him his house and maintenance at the public expense. Here, too, I find a statement which gives us an idea of the value attached to pictures by the old Greeks. Plutarch relates that Aratus being desirous to make a present to Ptolemy, sent him some old pictures by Melanthus and Pamphilus; and in recompense for them Ptolemy sent in return 150 talents, which, if they were merely Attic talents, amounted to some £37,500.

Belton.—Pray go on with your list.

Mallet.—I am afraid I have exhausted my list of pictures the prices of which are stated in talents. One cannot say whether the talent of Attica or Æginetа is intended when they are spoken of; but as I have taken the lesser Attic talent, we may be sure that we have not overestimated the prices. The sums paid for the other pictures of which I have made notes are all stated in sestertii. Unfortunately the signs employed by the Romans to express sestertii or sestertia are exceedingly confusing, and we cannot always determine whether the sum given is to be estimated in sestertii or sestertia. The difference, however, is very great between the one and the other. The sestertius was 2½ asses, and before the time of Augustus was of about the value of 2 1/10 pence, and afterwards of about 1 3/5 pence; while the sestertium was, previous to Augustus, of about the value of £8, 17s., afterwards of £7, 16s. So far this is clear; but as the sign HS or IIS meant both sestertium and sestertius (meaning semis et tertium) if the number be represented by the Roman letters, as H. S. XXV., it may mean either, and we are quite in the dark. We can only be sure when the number is written—as H. S. trecenti, or H. S. trecenta—or H. S. decies. I should also state that where this number is preceded by a numeral adverb ending in "ies," the number must be multiplied by 100,000. Having premised this, I only give you a few more citations from my list. I have already alluded to M. Agrippa as a patron of art. He it was, you remember, who built and bequeathed to his countrymen the magnificent Thermæ in the Campus Martius, with their splendid gardens, libraries, and porticos—one portion of which, the Pantheon, "pride of Rome," as Byron calls it, still remains. Though a man of enormous wealth as well as of great distinction, not only for his public services in war, but also from being allied to the imperial family by his marriage with Julia the daughter of Augustus (and a precious life she led him too), he was simple and severe in his tastes and in his habits. Still, as you see, he had both the power and the will to make munificent gifts to the people beyond anything known at the present day. And not content with this, he wrote an oration urging upon those who possessed statues, pictures, or works of art of any kind, the duty of exhibiting them to the public. What is to our purpose at present, however, is the fact recorded by Pliny, that he paid to the people of Cyzicus for two paintings, one representing Ajax and one Venus, the small sum of 1,200,000 sesterces, which reckoned at their lowest value amounted to over £10,600.

Belton.—Those could have been only single figures apparently—ideal portraits. By whom were they painted?

Mallett.—Pliny does not inform us. Had they been by one of the most celebrated artists he would probably have given his name. But this is mere conjecture.

Belton.—Well, go on.

Mallett.—What gives more probability to the conjecture that these pictures were not by any very eminent artist, is the value attached to one picture by Aristides. This picture, representing Father Bacchus, was brought from Greece by Lucius Mummius, among the spoils of victory, and he made a contract for the sale of it with Attalus, king of Pergamus, for the baggatelle of 6,000 sestertia—"vi. mill sestertium;" but he afterwards, to the great regret of Attalus, revoked the sale on the ground that the price was too small.

Belton.—That is £12,500 more than is asked for the altar price by Raffaelle of which we were speaking without taking into consideration the decrease in the value of money since the days of the Roman Empire; but taking it at an equal valuation, it seems almost incredible. By the way, is it not of this Mummius that the story is told, that when he was embarking some of these magnificent works of which he robbed Greece, he obliged the captain of the vessel to sign an obligation that in case any of them were lost or destroyed he would replace them with others?

Mallett.—The same. Poor man, he knew more about war than art, and probably supposed one picture or statue was as good as another, provided it was of the same size. But art had its revenge upon him; not all his victories could relieve him from the ridicule he brought upon himself by this absurd contract. There was a roar of inextinguishable laughter over all Rome when it became known.

Belton—Have you any other instance of so large a price being given for a single work of art?

Mallett.—Not for a picture—though larger prices were given for statues, as you will see. Strabo, however, tells us that when a great tribute was imposed upon the inhabitants of Cos, an offer was made to them to abate from it the sum of 100 talents for the picture of Venus Anadyomene by Apelles; but whether this offer was accepted or not, he does not state.

Belton.—Were these Attic or Æginetan talents?

Mallett.—Probably Attic—which would make this sum about £25,000; if they were Æginetan, they would be nearly £35,000. But it is safer to consider them as Attic.

I have but few other notes of pictures, and not of much consequence. We have seen that king Attalus lost one picture of Aristides on which he has set his heart among the spoils of Lucius Mummius; but he did get possession of another by this artist representing a sick man lying on his bed, for which he paid 100 talents. Candaules, too, the last Lydian king of the race of the Heraclidæ, bought of the painter Bularchus his picture representing the battle fought by Candaules with the Magnetes, for which he paid him its weight in gold. This is completely indefinite—as we do not know its weight; but it must have been considerable, as paintings were then made on heavy wood empanels.

Belton.—It would seem, at least, that even at this early period art was valued. This was, if I remember right, about the end of the eighth century before Christ—some four centuries before gold began to be coined at Athens. But, as we know from Herodotus, the Lydians had long before coined gold and were, according to him the first who did. What a story it is that Herodotus tells of Candaules and Gyges!

Mallett.—Candaules must have been an egregious ass, or he would have known better than to have exposed the charms of his wife to his rival; but he had to pay for his folly with his life, and so the account was squared.

Belton.—Possibly this very picture by Bularchus was hanging in the chamber of the queen when Gyges looked in from the closet where Candaules hid him to prove his wife's beauty—the most beautiful of women.

Mallett.—Very possible. What a charm there is in the Father of History! What simple directness and picturesqueness! I don't know that dignity has added much to history. The further it removes itself from simple, the stately and the stupider it becomes.

Belton.—Apropos of the very subject we are discussing, let me recall to you the tradition that Herodotus, when an old man read his History to an Athenian audience at the Panathenaic festival and so enchanted them that they gave him 10 talents or £2,500, as a recompense. That was better than lecturing even in America. I doubt whether even Mottley or Prescott would ever have made so much by reading their histories, admirable as they are in the Athens of America.

Mallett.—Isocrates, it is said, received a sum equivalent to about £3,875 for one oration; and Virgil for his famous lines on Marcellus, was rewarded by a gift of about £1,700; and according to Suetonius, Tiberius presented to Asellius Sabinus 400,000 sesterces about (£3,540) for a dialogue he wrote between a mushroom, a cabbage, an oyster, and a thrush, in which they disputed among themselves. But to get back to our pictures. I have only two more on my list. They are of little consequence, but here they are. Hortensius the orator—whom Cicero admired, whom Rostius imitated, and whose memory was so remarkable that he is said to have been able, in coming out of a saleroom to repeat backward the auction list—was also a lover of pictures; and, for painting of the Argonautæ by Cydias, he paid 144,000 sesterii or sestertia, as you choose, for which he constructed a shrine at Tusculum, and I have no doubt discussed its merits there with Cicero.

Belton.—It is pleasant to think of these great men of the past walking through their libraries and porticos, and talking of art and literature and politics, and descanting upon each other's statues and pictures and I am glad to know even one picture in the house of Hortensius. It makes him more real to me. I wish I knew what others he had.

Mallett.—Many. But not, and very valuable ones, for he was a man of great wealth as well as great taste and culture. Among other works of art he had a sphinx of Corinthian brass which he obtained from Verres, and referring to which Cicero made a statement which Pliny has thought worthy of repeating. Hortensius in arguing with him said warmly "I do not understand enigmas." "But you should," returned Cicero "for you keep a sphinx at home." This was what the Romans perhaps considered witty. I have only one more picture to speak of, and then we will turn to the statues and this was a picture of Archigallus, painted by Parhasius and estimated at 60,000 sesterii which the Emperor Tiberius owned and kept constantly in his bedchamber. And now that I speak of it there was still one other picture by Parhasius, which was offered by testament of the Roman knight to whom it belonged to the Emperor Tiberius—he having the option to receive it or take in its place a million sesterces. The subject was an abominable one, but Tiberius chose the picture and kept it in his bedchamber. If you are anxious as to the subject, you will find it described in the pages of Athenæus, in his life of the Emperor.

Belton—I know what the tastes of Tiberius were, and I can imagine the subject. But let us now have the statues.

Mallett—Very well; I will begin with the colossal statues. The famous Colossus at Rhodes, which was made of bronze and was 70 cubits—or about 105 feet in height, was 12 years in making, is said to have cost only 300 talents—or about £75,000 if we reckon the Attic talent, or £102,000 if we reckon the other talent, and probably the latter talent is to be reckoned in this case. At all events, the so-called Colossus of the Sun in the Capitol, which was a bronze figure of Apollo, only 30 cubits—or 45 feet English—high, brought by Marcus Lepidus from Apollonia, in Pontus, cost 500 talents, which, if reckoned even as Attic talents, would be over £125 000; and it would hardly be probable that the Colossus at Rhodes, which was twice its height could have been executed for so much less. But this is a trifle compared to the price paid for a colossal statue of Mercury made for the city of the Averni in Gaul, by Zenodorus. On this work he was engaged for ten years, and the cost of it was £335,000.

Belton—What did the gold and ivory Athena of Phidias in the Parthenon, or his Zeus at Olympia, cost? These will give us some rule to reckon by, perhaps.

Mallett—I am not aware that the whole cost of these statues is stated by any ancient author. The gold employed on the movable drapery alone of the Athena was over forty talents in weight of Unalloyed gold according to Thucydides, whose exactness in such matters is above suspicion. This would be equivalent to some £116,000 in coin; while a single lock on the head of the Zeus at Olympia weighed six minæ, or about the value of nearly £5,000.

For the famous statue of the Diadumenos, which was a bronze figure of life-size representing a youth tying a fillet round his head, Polycletus received 100 talents, or about £25,000.

Belton.—This was called the Canon, was it not, from its extreme perfection and proportion?

Mallett—No; it was another figure by Polycletus called the Doryphoros or spear-bearer to which that epithet was given—not because it was a canon in itself but because it embodied practically the canon or rule of proportion established by Polycletus, and set forth in a treatise he wrote on Proportion, which unfortunately is lost.

Belton—Have we no record of it?

Mallett.—Vitruvius gives us empirically some of the measurements, but even in these he is in some cases manifestly incorrect. Of the principles of proportion upon which the system of Polycletus was founded he apparently was ignorant; and as probably the book as well as the statue had disappeared before his day, his system only remained as a tradition. I think that there is little doubt that this system was founded upon certain mathematical relations of numbers, as well as upon a geometrical basis, of which the numbers three, four, eight, and twelve, as well as the triangle, square, and circle, made an essential part. But this is too intricate, and would require too much time to explain here, even supposing you were interested in the matter. We should rather keep to our subject. If I should begin to talk about proportions, you would soon wish I were in Jericho.

Belton—Well, for the present let us go on with the statues.

Mallett—You remember the fourth oration that Cicero fulminated against Verres?

Belton—I remember the oration; but, if I am not mistaken, it was never delivered. It was only prepared for delivery. One passage always particularly amused me, as showing the deliberate artifice with which Cicero prepared his public orations, so as to give them an off-hand air of improvisation. He is speaking of a certain work of a distinguished artist as well known to him as Scipio; but he pretends to forget his name, and appeals to his audience to prompt him: after a moment's hesitation he recalls it, as if it had suddenly come to his memory. I forget the exact words, and I have not his oration, but you will find it there. It is something like this: Erant aenea preterea duo signa, Canephoræ ipsæ vocabantur; sed earum artificem—quem? Quemnam? Recte admones—Polycletum esse dicebant.

Mallett—The old humbug! I suppose there never was a more artificial writer. Even his letters are compositions prepared evidently for the public eye—stiff, formal, self-conscious, and a little pedantic. How different, for example, from those of Pronto and Marcus Aurelius! It seems to me that these are the most natural of all the ancient letters that have come down to us. Some of them have pretty little phases of almost public debt, which was enormous—"quod erat ingens," says Pliny; but they never chose to suffer anything than to part with this rare and exquisite work "Nor was it without good cause," says Pliny, that they showed themselves so resolute in their refusal for this statue of Praxiteles enobled Cnidus. There in her temple stood the marble divinity, and strangers flocked from every quarter of the earth to gaze at her, and do her reverence.

We also get an idea of the value placed on works of art from the extraordinary care which was taken for their preservation. For instance, those who had charge of the bronze dog in the temple of Juno, which was celebrated for its admirable workmanship and fidelity to nature, were made responsible for its safety with their lives; and the same rule obtained in regard to the statues in the Septa, by unknown artists, representing Pan, Chiron, Achilles and Olympus.

If we turn from the statues—and I have now gone through with my list of them—to the other objects of luxury and art, we find the ancient Romans equally if not more extravagant. For a single dish of pottery the tragic actor Æsopus paid a hundred thousand sesterces or nearly £900; and the Emperor Vitellius ordered a dish to be made for him, for which a furnace was erected in the fields outside the city, for a million sesterces, or £9,000.

Belton.—Nine thousand pounds for a single dish of pottery by a Roman artist! This exceeds belief.

Mallett.—It is an accredited fact, and is reported by Pliny. Murrhine cups were a special luxury, on which they spent large sums. Murrhine was a species of opaline stone, variegated with delicate colours, somewhat apparently between an opal and feldspar exceedingly rare, and commanding large prices. One of these cups holding less than three pints, was sold for 70,000 sesterces, or more than £700. For another Titus Petronius gave 300,000 sesterces, or £2,700; and Nero having set his eye on this Petronius who hated the Emperor dashed it to fragments in order to prevent him from getting possession of it. Nero himself however surpassed them all for he had a Murrhine cup for which he paid the prodigious sum of a million sesterces.

(To be continued.)

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Ditto ditto ,,	Pts.	,,	7
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine ..... ,,	Pts.	,,	9
ST. JULIEN, ditto Superior .. ,,	Qts.	,,	18
Ditto ditto ditto .. ,,	Pts.	,,	10

FRESH IMPORTATION
OF
BASS' BEER,
BOTTLED BY STONE.
QUARTS, PINTS, AND IMPERIAL PINTS.

VIENNA BEER.

GUINNESS' STOUT,
BOTTLED BY
SPARKES AND MOLINE.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS,	SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	DAMP OR WET WALLS IN GENERAL, IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.
GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,
THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; per
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captain of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Blue Light and Rockets, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kyanise Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Scotch and Fo thand Cement in Pail Oil of various sorts.
Casks. Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron. Traversing Screw Jack.
Tim Cokes. Bolting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows. Clear Cloth.
Mill Stones. Iron Tanks of sizes
Roller Skins. Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.
N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Langua. es.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially available to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

MILLINERY.
BOMBAY SEASON.
MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,
HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.
BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.
Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

NOTICES.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.
THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAIST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS
"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"
ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH Screw Tops. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.
The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to	250
,, elegant, enamelled and set with Cor l, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70	to	200
,, handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,200
,, of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold ...	20	to	270
,, Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25	to	110
,, for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones	40	to	1,000
,, for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40	to	110
,, exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos, ...	50	to	180
,, of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50	to	100
,, Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40	to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS always in stock.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.
CURRENCY OR CHEQUE to be accompanied by a REFERENCE or References for Payment in Bombay.

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS of different sizes, with LANTERNS complete, suitable for Street Lighting, Gardens and Public Buildings.
GLASS FUNNELS, or GLASS CHIMNEYS for Watering Gardens and invaluable in case of Fires a ready help.
SCALES, Platform, Tea, Union and Post Office.
Da TOWNSEND'S GENUINE SARSAPARILLA.
PERRY DAVIS' GENUINE PAIN KILLER.
ALLAN'S LUNG BALSAM. Thi Medicine is very effective against all Chest and Pulmonary Diseases.
BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, 4, 10 and 12 Sticks, to the lbs. For Sale, at the Office of the Undersigned.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

ATKINS & CO.'S
PATENT CHARCOAL-BLOCK FILTERS.

	Cash.	Credit
PLAIN GLASS TABLE FILTERS, with cover, block, and tube complete ..... each	Rs. a. 7 0	Rs. a. 8 0
PLAIN GLASS BEDRO